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Foreign Crops and MARKETS



VOLUME 57

NUMBER 12

WORLD BREADGRAINS (Page 221)

WORLD RICE TRADE (Page 227)

CONTENTS

	Page
COTTON AND OTHER FIBER	
Cotton-Price Quotations on Foreign Markets.....	239
Pakistan Cotton Stocks at Low Level.....	240
FATS AND OILS	
U. S. Vegetable-Oil and Oilseed Arrivals	
Decline.....	236
Ceylon-U. K. Copra Agreement Revised.....	236
Paraguay's Edible-Oil Supply Short.....	237
Indian Peanut, Rapeseed Crops Down; Flaxseed Up	238
GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS	
World Breadgrain Crop Slightly Above Average...	221
1947 World Rice Trade Largest Since The War....	227
U. S. Rice Exports Set New Record.....	232
Record Rice Crop Forecast in Cuba.....	233
Lack of Burma Rice Noted in Importing Countries	233
Philippine Rice Acreage Recedes Storm Damage...	234
Canada's Grain Estimates Increased.....	242
LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS	
Argentina Seeks to Stimulate Dairy Output.....	240
Bred Sow Numbers in Denmark Continue to Rise...	241
Canadian Cattle Exports to The United States...	241
TROPICAL PRODUCTS	
1948-49 Prices Set for Nigerian Cacao Beans....	234
Smaller Vanilla Bean Crop Forecast in Mexico...	235
Dominican Republic to Have Larger Winter	
Cacao Crop.....	235

FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

SEPTEMBER 20, 1948

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Issued by the OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

L A T E N E W S

The Government of India announced on September 1 new floor and ceiling prices for 21 varieties of cotton and includes cotton on hand as well as the 1948-49 crop. The Government will purchase cotton anywhere within the country but the prices offered are for cotton at Bombay or a deduction of freight to Bombay and 10 rupees a candy (.38 cents a pound) for other expenses. Some representative controlled prices are Jarila fine 25/32 inch, 495 rupees (19.05 cents) floor and 620 rupees (23.86 cents) ceiling; Broach fine 3/4 inch 475 rupees (18.28 cents) and 600 rupees (23.09 cents) respectively; ViJay fine 3/4 inch 525 rupees (20.20 cents) and 650 rupees (25.01 cents).

India: Cotton Supply and Distribution 1947-48
(Thousand bales of 500 pounds gross)

<u>Supply</u>		<u>Distribution</u>	
Stocks 8-1-47		: Mill consumption	3,357
Mills.....	1,610	: Other "	225
Ports	779	: Destroyed	28
Interior	533	: Exports	708
Total stocks.....	2,922	: Disappearance.....	4,318
		:	
Production	2,600	: Stocks 7-31-48	
Imports from Pakistan.....	233	: Mills	1,250
Imports, others	456	: Ports	542
Total supply.....	6,211	: Interior	101
		: Total stocks.....	1,893
		: " Distribution....	6,211

The United Kingdom has recently signed an agreement with Australia which provides for the purchase of Australia's exportable surpluses of butter and cheese until June 30, 1955, less small yearly quantities for other markets. The prices for the 1948-49 season are equivalent to 42 cents per pound for butter and nearly 24 cents per pound for cheese, both f.o.b. prices. These prices are only fractionally different from those in the recently negotiated New Zealand contract. Both contracts provide for an annual review of prices and allow for a maximum variation in any season of 7.5 percent above or below the price for the preceding season.

Anglo-Danish negotiations for a trade agreement replacing the one expiring September 30, was unexpectedly concluded September 13. According to reports, the agreement calls for a shipment of 60 percent of Denmark's exportable surplus of butter at the prevailing price of 58 cents per pound. The number of years covered by the contract was not indicated. The bacon quota, however, was raised from 80 percent to 90 percent of the exportable surplus and covers a four-year period. The present price of \$40.48 per 100 pounds for bacon remains unchanged for the first

(Continued on Page 242)

WORLD BREADGRAIN CROP SLIGHTLY ABOVE AVERAGE

World breadgrain production in 1948 will be slightly above the 1935-39 average and well above the 1947 crop, according to preliminary estimates of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The gain, compared with the prewar average period, falls entirely in wheat, with the production forecast of 6,250 million bushels, about 4 percent larger than the average. The greater part of that gain is accounted for by the sharply increased level in the United States, which together with a substantial increase in China overbalances reductions in most other areas. Rye production is forecast at 1,605 million bushels, compared with the average of 1,730 million and the 1947 crop of 1,491 million bushels.

Breadgrain: Estimated world production by continents,
1948 with comparisons

Country	: Average : 1935-39 :	1946	: 1947 :	1948	: 1948 as : percent : of average:	1948 as : percent : of 1947
	: Million : bushels	: Million : bushels	: Million : bushels	: Million : bushels	: Percent	: Percent
WHEAT						
North America ...	1,086	1,580	1,722	1,695	156	98
Europe	1,593	1,310	1,020	1,435	90	141
U.S.S.R.	1,240	780	875	-	-	-
Asia	1,490	1,583	1,515	1,660	112	110
Africa	144	143	130	150	104	115
South America ..	280	265	325	245	88	75
Oceania	177	123	232	175	99	75
Total	6,010	5,785	5,820	6,250	104	107
RYE						
North America ...	54	28	39	53	98	136
Europe	765	510	495	640	84	129
U.S.S.R.	885	860	920	-	-	-
Asia	14	18	15	16	114	107
Africa	1	2	2	2	200	100
South America ...	11	23	20	17	155	85
Total	1,730	1,441	1,491	1,605	93	108

In addition to the marked total increase over a year ago, a favorable aspect of the world breadgrain harvest in 1948 is the distribution of that increase. European breadgrain crops are substantially larger than in 1947, but still well below prewar levels. Though the indicated increase over the 1947 production for Europe and Asia will alleviate the critical shortages of last year in those areas, import demand for breadgrains is expected to continue large. The continuing high requirements for Europe reflect the need for increased bread rations for many countries, while plans in some countries call for discontinuing rationing of bread. Substantial imports of breadgrains are also needed to improve the quality of bread and to provide for building up seriously depleted stocks. Import requirements for wheat and other food grains in Asia continue large not only to meet normal breadgrain needs, but also to supplement a continued shortage of rice in deficit areas.

(Continued on Page 225; Tables follow)

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest,
average 1935-39, annual 1946-48 a/

Continent and country	Acreage b/			Yield per acre c/			Production		
	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	Average 1935-39	1946	1947
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:									
Canada.....	25,595	24,076	24,260	12.2	17.2	14.0	312,399	413,725	340,753
Mexico.....	1,244	1,025	1,236	11.5	12.2	12.6	14,284	12,493	15,616
United States.....	57,293	67,075	74,186	13.2	17.2	18.4	758,629	1,151,046	1,364,919
Estimated total e/.....	84,170	92,250	99,750	15.2	24.7	26.2	1,085,000	1,575,000	1,722,000
Europe:									
Albania.....	99	135	130	15.2	16.3	15.4	1,507	2,200	2,000
Austria.....	630	545	495	25.3	18.9	19.6	15,942	10,300	9,700
Belgium.....	402	376	220	40.2	43.1	29.5	16,150	16,200	6,500
Bulgaria.....	3,362	3,768	3,680	20.5	18.0	18.0	69,080	67,900	-
Czechoslovakia.....	2,175	2,250	2,140	26.2	23.6	-	57,000	53,000	-
Denmark.....	319	221	59	45.4	49.4	37.3	14,470	10,915	2,200
Eire.....	225	643	580	34.2	26.9	30.2	7,689	17,274	17,500
Finland.....	230	390	398	26.5	20.5	19.3	6,100	8,000	7,700
France.....	12,560	10,106	9,250	22.8	24.7	16.2	286,510	250,000	150,000
Germany.....	4,250	-	-	34.6	-	-	147,000	-	-
Greece.....	2,150	1,875	2,000	14.0	14.1	10.3	30,205	26,500	20,600
Hungary.....	4,091	2,698	3,100	22.3	17.8	14.8	91,210	48,000	46,000
Italy.....	12,633	11,700	11,500	11,860	20.3	17.8	278,970	238,000	205,000
Luxembourg.....	47	41	20	40	23.4	22.5	1,215	959	450
Netherlands.....	338	302	212	43.8	43.6	35.4	14,791	13,180	7,500
Norway.....	80	95	86	29.9	29.1	27.8	2,391	2,761	2,390
Poland.....	3,260	-	-	22.7	-	-	74,000	-	-
Portugal.....	1,227	1,616	1,536	13.1	11.6	7.9	16,092	18,666	12,860
Rumania.....	6,900	-	-	16.2	-	-	112,000	-	-
Spain.....	2/ 11,253	9,400	9,625	14.0	14.1	11.4	157,986	133,000	110,000
Sweden.....	740	748	723	35.6	33.4	20.3	26,351	25,017	14,660
Switzerland.....	183	232	230	33.1	32.2	30.4	6,050	7,477	7,000
United Kingdom.....	1,843	2,062	2,163	33.8	35.6	28.8	62,361	73,442	62,250
Yugoslavia.....	5,400	-	-	18.1	-	-	97,700	-	-
Estimated total e/.....	74,410	66,400	64,470	69,150	-	-	1,593,000	1,310,000	1,020,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	104,000	73,000	75,000	11.9	10.7	11.7	1,240,000	780,000	875,000
Asia:									
Iran.....	4,191	-	-	17.2	-	-	72,128	76,536	70,731
Iraq.....	1,724	2,000	2,000	10.7	7.3	5.5	18,114	14,697	11,023
Lebanon.....	160	172	172	6.1	16.1	11.8	14.0	2,570	2,021
Pakistan.....	533	340	340	14.3	8.4	7.1	3,244	2,873	-
Syria.....	1,363	1,927	2,084	14.3	10.8	7.1	19,485	20,900	14,838
Turkey.....	8,952	9,246	9,658	15.2	18.9	13.5	135,690	175,000	130,000
China.....	49,000	56,800	56,900	15.3	15.6	16.2	750,000	887,800	919,600
Manchuria.....	2,896	34,977	34,121	12.4	9.6	8.5	36,075	37,419	290,752
India 1/.....	34,492	1,562	1,492	28.8	14.5	19.1	49,954	22,613	28,550
Japan.....	1,735	-	-	12.3	-	-	10,240	-	-
Korea.....	832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated total e/.....	107,900	114,670	115,310	111,610	-	-	1,490,000	1,583,000	1,515,000

South America:													
Argentina.....	15,834	13,884	12,300	12,000	14.0	14.9	20.3		221,769	206,314	250,000		
Brazil.....	442	811	-	-	10.5	13.0	-		4,652	10,546	-		
Chile.....	1,962	1,873	2,023	2,121	16.1	17.7	19.5		31,562	33,163	39,400		
Peru.....	285	247	247	-	11.5	14.9	14.1		3,274	3,674	3,491		
Uruguay.....	1,210	659	1,218	1,250	11.0	10.1	13.6		13,255	6,681	16,534		
Estimated total e/.....	20,500	18,200	17,100	17,020	-	-	-		280,000	265,000	325,000	245,000	
Africa:													
Algeria.....	4,184	3,200	3,700	3,730	8.4	11.2	7.6		35,201	36,000	28,000	45,000	
Egypt.....	1,464	1,646	1,692	1,573	31.3	26.0	23.9		45,848	42,743	40,500	41,500	
French Morocco.....	3,254	2,417	3,000	2,590	7.5	11.4	8.2		24,385	27,462	24,500	23,000	
Tunisia.....	1,915	1,670	-	2,044	7.8	7.5	-		14,962	12,500	11,000	11,000	
Union of South Africa d/.....	1,928	2,300	2,500	-	8.3	6.7	6.9		16,025	15,322	17,333	-	
Estimated total e/.....	13,820	12,600	13,850	13,800	-	-	-		144,000	143,000	130,000	150,000	
Oceania:													
Australia.....	13,128	13,180	13,985	13,000	12.9	8.9	16.3		169,744	117,262	228,000	-	
New Zealand.....	221	141	119	150	32.3	38.1	36.0		7,129	5,368	4,284	-	
Total.....	13,349	13,321	14,104	13,150	-	-	-		176,873	122,630	232,284	175,000	
Estimated world total e/.....	418,150	390,440	399,540	407,080	-	-	-		6,010,000	5,785,000	6,820,000	6,250,000	

a/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow: thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1948 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1948 and end early in 1949. b/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. c/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. d/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. e/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. f/ Figure for 1935 only. g/ Average of less than 5 years. h/ Estimates for Syria and Lebanon not shown separately during this period. i/ Estimates for reporting area only. Allowances for non-reporting area, not shown, are included in estimated total for Asia. j/ European production only.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States foreign service officers, results of office research or other information. Preliminary estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

NOTE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1935-39, annual 1946-48 ^{a/}

Continent and country	Acreage b/			Yield per acre c/			Production		
	Average : 1935-39	1946 : acres	1947 : acres	Average : 1935-39	1946 : Bushels	1947 : Bushels	Average : 1935-39	1946 : bushels	1947 : bushels
North America:									
Canada.....	816:	715:	1,156:	11.3 :	12.3 :	11.4 :	9,191:	8,811:	13,217:
United States.....	3,699:	1,607:	2,022:	12.1 :	11.7 :	12.8 :	44,917:	18,879:	25,177:
Total.....	4,515:	2,322:	3,178:	- :	- :	- :	54,108:	27,690:	39,194:
Europe:									
Austria.....	881:	620:	530:	23.4 :	19.0 :	19.7 :	20,611:	11,800:	11,400:
Belgium.....	369:	287:	230:	38.8 :	36.6 :	37.8 :	14,319:	10,500:	8,700:
Bulgaria.....	635:	500:	746:	17.6 :	17.0 :	- :	11,150:	8,500:	- :
Czechoslovakia.....	2,350:	2,160:	2,100:	26.0 :	25.5 :	- :	61,000:	55,000:	- :
Denmark.....	354:	343:	259:	28.2 :	32.9 :	27.2 :	9,973:	11,300:	7,050:
Finland.....	500:	366:	387:	24.6 :	19.7 :	21.2 :	12,300:	7,200:	8,200:
France.....	1,614:	1,150:	1,170:	18.6 :	17.0 :	15.1 :	30,013:	19,500:	17,700:
Germany.....	7,035:	- :	- :	29.1 :	- :	- :	205,000:	- :	- :
Greece.....	163:	133:	158:	13.8 :	14.8 :	10.8 :	2,244:	1,970:	1,800:
Hungary.....	1,585:	1,122:	1,210:	18.5 :	14.9 :	14.5 :	29,354:	16,701:	17,500:
Italy.....	262:	255:	250:	21.8 :	17.6 :	17.2 :	5,701:	4,500:	4,300:
Luxembourg.....	18:	15:	13:	25.7 :	25.7 :	21.2 :	462:	386:	275:
Netherlands.....	559:	556:	448:	35.1 :	32.3 :	27.9 :	19,628:	17,947:	12,506:
Norway.....	13:	6:	4:	7:	32.8 :	25.0 :	405:	197:	100:
Poland.....	13,425:	- :	- :	21.2 :	- :	- :	284,000:	- :	- :
Portugal.....	342:	598:	625:	13.1 :	10.2 :	9.4 :	4,485:	6,100:	5,900:
Rumania.....	640:	- :	- :	15.6 :	- :	- :	10,000:	- :	- :
Spain.....	1,445:	1,466:	1,460:	13.6 :	13.7 :	12.3 :	19,205:	20,078:	18,000:
S Sweden.....	495:	387:	285:	30.0 :	29.4 :	29.6 :	11,828:	11,384:	5,597:
Switzerland.....	36:	37:	35:	31.2 :	30.6 :	28.3 :	1,260:	1,134:	990:
United Kingdom.....	16:	55:	36:	24.9 :	28.4 :	24.4 :	398:	1,560:	880:
Yugoslavia.....	633:	- :	- :	13.4 :	- :	- :	8,500:	- :	- :
Estimated total f/.....	33,350:	26,370:	27,420:	- :	- :	- :	765,000:	510,000:	495,000:
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)....	60,800:	70,000:	71,000:	14.6 :	12.3 :	13.0 :	885,000:	850,000:	920,000:
Asia:									
Turkey.....	959:	988:	1,046:	15.2 :	18.4 :	14.3 :	14,301:	18,200:	15,000:
South America:									
Argentina.....	1,078:	2,282:	1,600:	9.1 :	9.8 :	11.7 :	9,771:	22,400:	18,700:
Africa:									
Union of South Africa..... ^{e/}	117:	191:	191:	6.8 :	7.1 :	8.4 :	794:	1,349:	1,604:
Estimated world total f/.....	100,910:	102,290:	104,580:	- :	- :	- :	1,730,000:	1,441,000:	1,491,000:

^{a/} Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1948 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which will begin late in 1948 and end early in 1949. ^{b/} Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. ^{c/} Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. ^{d/} Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. ^{e/} Figure for 1935-only. ^{f/} Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. ^{g/} Average of less than 5 years.

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To meet these requirements, large supplies of breadgrains will again be available for export from North America. An above-average wheat crop is estimated for Canada and the near-record crop in the United States will be augmented by good crops of coarse grains, particularly by the huge corn crop. Export availabilities in Southern Hemisphere countries, of course, will depend to a large extent on the new crop harvest in November-December of this year. Production of wheat in the U.S.S.R. and in the Balkan countries is larger than in 1947 and some exports may also be expected from those areas. Based on present prospects, it is tentatively estimated that world exports of wheat during 1948-49 will approach the 930 million bushels shipped in 1947-48. It is also expected that the four principal exporters--United States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina will supply at least 850 million bushels of the total. Exports of rye will as usual contribute only a small addition to the total movement of breadgrains.

The wheat crop in North America is now placed at about 1,695 million bushels, 56 percent larger than in 1935-39. Increased acreage is a factor in the sharp rise, though larger yields account for a greater proportion of the gain. Canada's crop was estimated at 391 million bushels, according to the second official estimate. That would be about 80 million bushels above the 1935-39 average and about 15 percent larger than the 1947 harvest. The wheat outturn of 1,285 million bushels in the United States is 80 million bushels below last year's record crop, but is 526 million bushels larger than the average for 1935-39. Harvested acreage, which was 57.3 million acres in the average period, rose to an all-time high of 74.2 million in 1947, then declined to an estimated 71.5 million for the current year. Yields for this year's crop are estimated at 18 bushels per acre, compared with the 1935-39 average of 13.2 bushels. Wheat production in Mexico is forecast at 18.4 million bushels, a near record for that country.

Production of rye is slightly below average for the area, increased production in Canada not being quite enough to balance the decline in the United States. The upward trend in Canada's rye acreage is apparent on comparing the average of 816,000 acres with the 1948 acreage of 2,103,000 acres. The 1948 rye acreage in the United States was only slightly larger than the Canadian figure, having declined from an average of 3,699,000 acres for 1935-39.

Europe's wheat production is estimated at 1,435 million bushels, still 10 percent below average, but about 40 percent above the poor 1947 harvest. Crops got off to a good start, with mild winter weather followed by generally favorable growing conditions. Excessive rains at harvesttime, however, impaired quality as well as quantity in some areas. Recovery from last year's low level was most marked in western Europe, especially in France and the low countries. Growing conditions were very favorable in France and the current crop was estimated to be about 275 million bushels, 125 million bushels more than the poor 1947 crop and almost up to prewar, though acreage was about 10 percent below prewar. The outturn in Italy was also considerably larger than last year's crop. Both acreage and production, however, were still below the 1935-39 average. Production in Spain and Portugal, though larger than in 1947, shows a smaller gain than for other western areas. Yields in the United Kingdom are still considered to be above average, though storms at harvesttime reduced the prospects for unusually high yields.

All Balkan countries show substantial improvement over the poor

1947 wheat harvest. Near-average yields for this area contrast with the much-below average yields reported for last year. Wheat acreage in most of these countries, however, is still somewhat below the prewar acreage. In central Europe yields also were much better than yields last year. Acreage, however, is still somewhat below average, especially in Germany and Poland.

In Scandinavian countries wheat production is generally larger than in 1947 though not up to the prewar average. European rye production is estimated at 640 million bushels, compared with the 1935-39 average of 765 million bushels and last year's crop, estimated at 495 million. The bulk of the increase over the small 1947 crop took place in Poland and Germany, the ranking producers in Europe. Rye production in all other countries of the area, however, was also substantially larger than in 1947.

Wheat production in the Soviet Union is indicated to be somewhat larger than last year's harvest, because of a substantial increase in the acreage seeded to that grain. Yields appear to be below those of last year. Production, though larger than a year ago, remains well below the prewar level. Rye production is indicated to be near the prewar level, with acreage somewhat larger than average but yields below average.

Asia's wheat crop, as now estimated at 1,660 million bushels, would be the largest crop on record for that area. The record harvest reported for China represents over 55 percent of the Continental total. Both acreage and yields are well above average in that country. Production in Turkey is also somewhat above average because of above-average acreage and yields. Production in India, the second largest producer in Asia, considering both the Dominion of India and Pakistan, is well above the 1947 crop but not up to average, because of reduced yields per acre.

Rye is not important in this area, Turkey being the only country reporting that grain. Production there is estimated to be slightly above average.

Production of rye in Africa is insignificant. The wheat crop is tentatively placed at 150 million bushels, slightly above average and also larger than in 1947. Yields were favorable and the outturn substantially above average in Algeria, despite a reduction in acreage. The crop in Egypt was slightly larger than in 1947, though still below average because of reduced yields on the larger area. Yields were better than average in French Morocco, but the production was not quite up to prewar as a result of reduced acreage. Growing conditions in Tunisia were the most unfavorable of any country in this area. Yields were estimated to be about 30 percent below average and total production about the same as the small 1947 crop.

Southern Hemisphere breadgrain crops are in an early stage of growth, and it is too early, of course, to have any reliable forecasts of probable outturns. For inclusion in totals, acreage has been estimated and around-average yields assumed, to arrive at production forecasts.

In South America the wheat area is indicated to be slightly below the small 1947 acreage of 17.1 million acres. A slight reduction

1947 WORLD RICE TRADE LARGEST SINCE THE WAR

International trade in rice during 1947 approximated 6,000 million pounds compared with 4,200 million in 1946, but was less than one-third of normal prewar trade, according to a trade summary of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Some further recovery is expected in the 1948 world movement of rice, but it will be much less than the 20,000 million pounds exported during the prewar average (1936-40) period.

Total world shipments in 1948 may be less than the 8,200 million pounds (See Foreign Crops and Markets, June 28, 1948) exportable supplies estimated in the first part of the season, however, because of the reduction in the rate of exports from Burma, where civil disturbances have restricted the movement of rice to ports. Rice from the other exporting countries of the world has been exported generally in accordance with the increased quantities allocated by the International Emergency Food Committee for export in 1948.

During 1947 international commerce in rice increased over that of the preceding year in all the Continents except Europe. The most noticeable gain occurred in Asia, but exports from North and South America also showed a marked rise.

Exporting countries

Rice exports from the surplus area of Asia, namely, Burma, Siam, and French Indochina, equaled about 3,800 million pounds, and accounted for more than 60 percent of the total world trade. Burma alone exported about 30 percent of the world total. Increased exports from that country were nearly double those of the year before as the result of some recovery in rice production. Decreased stocks in Siam resulted in smaller exports from that country, however, and exports from French Indochina were also less than in the preceding year.

In the Near East, the exports of Iran during the first part of the fiscal year 1947-48 (March 21-March 20) indicated that exports for the 12 months would be slightly less than in the preceding season. Exports from that country, having increased in recent years, are about double prewar average deliveries. A large proportion of Iran's rice export availabilities usually are taken by the Soviet Union.

The exports of North America showed a sharp gain over those of the preceding year. United States exports increased 27 percent; and for the first time this country ranked second in world rice exports. Of the other North American countries, Mexico had the largest shipments since 1942, and exports from Central American countries, although relatively small, were larger than in any previous year.

The 1947 exports of South American countries increased 17 percent over those of the year before, and were more than four times as large as prewar (1936-40) deliveries. The prewar exports of rice from surplus South American countries equaled only 75 percent of the rice imported by deficit countries, but in 1947 the net exports from South American countries amounted to 690 million pounds.

RICE, IN TERMS OF MILLED: International trade, average 1936-40,
annual 1946 and 1947

Continent and Country	Average 1936-40		1946 a/		1947 a/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
North America:						
British Honduras.....	-	2,764	-	b/ 2,700	-	-
Canada	2,525	50,958	3	26,018	6	38,441
Costa Rica	0	2,053	1,000	11	1	24
El Salvador	2,641	3	547	-	8,012	-
Guatemala	c/	75	c/	567	1,135	1,563
Honduras d/.....	1	2,591	e/ 2,370	-	e/ 1,550	-
Mexico	18,555	347	3	3,293	e/ 22,000	4,460
Nicaragua	150	518	11,228	-	8,023	-
Panama	-	13,398	-	7,326	-	6,748
United States	235,206	20,534	772,592	3,483	978,375	610
British West Indies..f/	471	118,074	-	b/ 70,000	-	b/ 55,000
Cuba	60	444,612	1,426	330,464	1	620,639
Dominican Republic...	165	7,989	8,397	-	1	7,500
Haiti g/.....	1	2,359	2,357	c/	1,544	c/
French West Indies...	-	21,975	-	b/ 12,000	-	b/ 12,000
Total h/	259,775	690,821	799,923	458,362	1,027,648	758,985
Europe:						
Austria	f/ 5	f/ 62,366	-	-	-	1,127
Belgium	29,249	140,798	-	-	-	b/ 35,000
Bulgaria	3,103	0	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	3	84,898	-	-	-	b/ 4,000
Denmark	45	19,082	0	5	0	0
Eire	0	7,909	0	0	-	-
Finland	0	31,723	0	7	-	-
France	31,120	1,239,561	6	10,478	136	24,778
Germany	38,288	483,566	-	-	-	-
Greece	0	63,719	-	507	-	23,589
Hungary	0	43,438	0	0	0	0
Italy	335,639	1,400	331	0	1,210	1,653
Netherlands	187,911	378,363	0	0	-	4,500
Norway	420	11,157	0	3	0	1
Poland	20,315	92,923	0	1,638	-	-
Portugal	186	16,641	97	6,997	-	11,455
Rumania	1,303	46,597	-	-	-	-
Spain	f/ 11,695	f/ 81,733	14,291	73	-	6,614
Sweden	109	33,374	0	52	0	11
Switzerland	14	58,594	2	178	c/	20,942
United Kingdom	12,202	311,174	-	16,585	-	10,383
Yugoslavia	f/ 153	f/ 47,168	-	180	-	-
Total h/	671,768	3,264,764	14,827	41,303	13,346	154,558
U. S. S. R.	f/ 2,403	f/ 94,300	-	b/ 70,300	-	b/ 100,000

Continued -

RICE, IN TERMS OF MILLED: International trade, average 1936-40,
annual 1946 and 1947

Continent and country	Average 1936-40		1946 a/		1947 a/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Asia:						
Aden.....	42,015:	49,996:	-	-	-	-
Iran i/.....	64,129:	1,252:	134,781:	179:	125,000:	-
Iraq.....	13,029:	84:	4,000:	-	5,100:	3,000
Palestine.....	2,381:	41,020:	-	-	-	-
Syria and Lebanon..	18:	37,646:	-	9,684:	-	-
North Borneo.....	0:f/	37,652:	-	-	-	-
Brunei.....	0:f/	6,440:	-	-	-	-
Sarawak.....	0:	84,714:	-	-	-	-
Burma.....	6,535,742:	-	959,241:	-	1,760,920:	-
Ceylon.....	7:	1,219,294:	1,098:	568,284:	1,214:	581,062
China.....	26,840:	870,994:	1,559:b/	460,000:	-	673,000
Manchuria.....	f/ 10,485:f/	178,904:	-	-	-	-
Formosa j/.....	1,426,661:	8,321:	-	-	k/880,000:	-
French Indochina...	3,232,998:	11,519:	216,827:	-	148,429:	-
Hong Kong.....	602,314:	1,075,402:	-	-	0:b/	200,000
India l/.....	622,218:	3,726,688:	-	630,000:	-	1,121,857
Japan n/.....	231,632:	4,122,395:	-	35,024:	-	6,614
Foreign.....	-	(594,735)	-	-	-	-
From Colonies j/...	-	(1,415,172)	-	-	-	-
Korea j/.....	2,367,393:	72,735:	0:	-	-	89,313
Mayalan Union.....	369,852:	1,746,239:	4,422:	-	3,554:	536,394
Netherlands Indies..	73,737:	499,118:	-	-	-	215,605
Philippine Islands..	1,316:	130,886:	-	258,236:	-	159,895
Portuguese India...	62:	54,736:	-	-	-	-
Siam.....	2,920,437:	-	983,913:	-	846,720:	-
Total h/.....	18,543,276:	13,993,564:	2,330,841:	3,081,338:	3,772,827:	4,692,260
South America:						
Argentina.....	467:	52,286:	8,638:	-	-	-
Boliva.....	0:	18,371:	-	25,079:	b/ 15,000	-
Brazil.....	83,335:	0:	335,212:	-	545,720:	-
British Guiana.....	34,296:	5:	50,671:	-	44,943:	-
Chile.....	3:	24,107:	78,497:	-	5,954:	-
Colombia.....	3:	29,614:	14,178:	-	-	-
Ecuador.....	25,685:	4:	129,769:	-	136,659:	-
French Guiana.....	0:	2,692:	0:	1,870:	-	913
Paraguay.....	0:	327:	0:	101:	0:	0
Peru.....	51:	44,742:	-	6,702:	0:	0
Surinam.....	10,654:	4:	-	-	-	-
Uruguay.....	3,775:	191:	1,545:	0:	-	-
Venezuela.....	0:	32,924:	-	-	-	33,069
Total h/.....	158,269:	205,267:	628,510:	58,752:	734,776:	48,982

Continued --

RICE, IN TERMS OF MILLED: International trade, average 1936-40
annual 1946 and 1947

Continent and country	Average 1936-40		1946 a/		1947 a/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Africa						
Algeria.....	4,918:	65,224:	-	4,435:	-	-
Anglo-Egypt. Sudan..	252:	6,719:	-	4,669:	-	-
Belgian Congo.....	3,132:	611:	13,316:	-	7,238:	-
Kenya and Uganda....	827:	24,536:	147:	38:	-	-
Tanganyika.....	980:	21,805:	157:	45:	4,800:	-
Zanzibar.....	436:	38,033:	-	-	-	-
British Somaliland..	- f/	28,587:	-	-	-	-
Gambia.....	-	11,245:	-	-	-	-
Egypt.....	276,601:	4,150:	321,693:	-	361,490:	1
Italian Somaliland..	f/ 0:	12,830:	-	-	-	-
Fr. Equat. Africa..	-	6,524:	-	1,116:	-	3,907
French Morocco.....	-	24,719:	-	3,086:	-	441
Fr. West Africa....	534:	180,336:	-	324:	-	65,871
Gold Coast.....	8:	24,942:	784:	0:	-	-
Liberia.....	- f/	5,556:	-	1,478:	- b/	3,700
Libya.....	-	13,713:	-	-	-	-
Madagascar.....	15,942:	3,848:	11,971:	-	2,645:	3,307
Mauritius.....	34:	123,091:	-	-	-	-
Mozambique.....	215:	18,341:	3,111:	0:	-	-
Nigeria.....	-	21,376:	1,150:	117:	-	-
Reunion.....	-	67,465:	-	23,596:	-	19,246
Tunisia.....	-	45,418:	-	11,803:	-	-
Total h/.....	318,631:	928,416:	364,438:	156,992:	386,744:	226,994
Oceania:						
Australia p/.....	29,025:	5,268:	55,940:	- 2:	60,000:	-
Aust. New Guinea....	- f/	21,840:	-	-	-	-
Mandated Isl.....	-	32,375:	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia.....	238:	7,183:	-	2,328:	-	4,134
New Zealand.....	17:	8,542:	-	2,637:	-	4,234
Total h/.....	29,285:	101,077:	55,950:	43,970:	60,000:	48,583
World total h/.....	19,983,407:	19,278,209:	4,194,000:	3,911,000:	5,995,000:	6,031,000

a/ Preliminary. b/ Estimated on the basis of export data of exporting countries. c/ Less than 500 pounds. d/ July-June. e/ Estimated on the basis of import data of importing countries. f/ Less than 5-year average. g/ October-September. h/ Including countries not shown. i/ March 21-March 20. j/ Shipments to Japan from the prewar Japanese colonies, Formosa and Korea, comprised the principal rice trade of the 3 lands. k/ Estimated export surplus. l/ April-March through 1940-41. m/ Unofficial. India, including Pakistan to August 15, 1947. n/ November-October. o/ November-October 1945-46. p/ Year beginning July 1. q/ Due to incomplete reporting in exporting countries, reported imports exceed exports. Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared on the basis of official statistics of foreign Governments and reports of United States foreign-service officers. Includes milled, broken, semi-milled unconverted and rough rice in terms of milled.

Larger shipments abroad in 1947 from the two leading exporting countries were chiefly responsible for the rise in trade. Record exports from Brazil were 62 percent more than in the year before, and were about six times as large as prewar deliveries. Ecuador's shipments, only slightly more than in the preceding year, were five times the amount of its prewar exports.

Africa's 1947 exports showed a moderate gain over those of 1946. The increase was due wholly to larger shipments from Egypt. Otherwise, exports of the several minor exporting countries were reduced primarily by smaller crops. In Madagascar, in recent years a source of some rice for other countries, decreased production and greater consumption during 1947 reduced exports to a point below the relatively small quantities of rice imported.

Europe's 1947 exports showed no recovery over the sharp wartime drop to virtually no deliveries in 1945 and 1946. Formerly, rice exports plus reexports amounted to 670 million pounds. Of this volume, exports of domestic rice from Italy accounted for about one-half. In 1947, Italy's production had not yet recovered sufficiently to permit rice exports. Other European countries were unable to import semi-milled rice for further milling and reexport.

Importing countries

The importing countries of Asia during 1947 received more than 75 percent of the world rice imports. Receipts of 4,700 million pounds were 1,600 million more than in the year before, but were only one-third of the prewar average. The major importing countries in the order of the volume taken were India, China, Ceylon, the Malayan Union, the Netherland Indies, Hong Kong, and the Philippines. In addition to imports from foreign countries, China received some shipments from Formosa.

The record rice imports by North American countries during 1947 were primarily the result of above-average imports by Cuba. These were 40 percent more than prewar average receipts. Although Canada's imports showed an improvement over the small 1946 trade, they were only 75 percent of prewar receipts.

On the other hand, the imports of South American countries were the smallest on record as the result of continued expansion up to 1947 of the rice industry in most of the countries. Imports of about 50 million pounds were approximately one-fourth of the 205 million pounds imported before the war. Whereas rice was imported in substantial volume in seven of the thirteen countries during the 1936-40 average period, in 1947 imports exceeded exports only in 3 countries. Of these, only Venezuela and Bolivia now import significant amounts.

Despite the fact that the rice imports of Europe and Africa exceeded those of 1946, they were only 5 and 24 percent of prewar average imports, respectively. In Europe, the gain in takings over those of the preceding year was particularly evident. In 1946, virtually no rice was imported in that Continent, but in 1947, at least six countries received 10 million pounds, or more. Imports into most of the numerous rice-importing nations of Africa also showed an increase over 1946.

(Continued on Page 241)

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDSU. S. RICE EXPORTS
SET NEW RECORD

Rice exports from the United States during the 1947-48 (August-July) marketing year equaled 895 million pounds, 7 percent larger than the preceding year's record, and 150 percent more than prewar (1937-38/41-42) deliveries. Rice exports for each of the past 8 years have exceeded consignments of the year before. In the 1939-40 season, 306 million pounds were shipped abroad.

RICE: United States exports to specified countries, 1947-48
with comparisons a/

Country of destination	Average:					
	1937-38:	1943-44:	1944-45:	1945-46:	b/ 1946-47:	b/ 1947-48
	to					
	1941-42:					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	5,746:	60,452:	17,870:	2:	0:	207
Soviet Union	111:	54,946:	34,842:	4,596:	0:	0
Sweden	7,348:	9:	1:	1:	c/	8
Switzerland	4,112:	0:	7,123:	2:	10:	6
Greece	6,401:	4,860:	6,909:	610:	74:	9,358
France	1,828:	0:	6,929:	2,558:	28:	2,379
Netherlands	4,556:	0:	21,314:	2:	7:	59
Belgium	6,602:	0:	0:	861:	95:	114
Other Europe	6,112:	0:	594:	3,960:	94:d/	9,835
Total Europe	42,816:	120,267:	95,582:	12,592:	308:	21,966
Cuba	274,961:	298,429:	332,951:	335,485:	465,033:	526,750
Canada	19,449:	37,304:	35,860:	29,568:	23,989:	53,790
British West Indies ...	c/	11,038:	3,008:	9,639:	2,059:	11,218
Netherlands Indies	e/	0:	0:	60,140:	0:	1,400
Philippines	c/	0:	0:	185,405:	254,148:	40
China	e/	0:	0:	63,586:	67,466:	202,784
Korea	e/	0:	0:	0:	0:	54,032
Other countries	20,951:	20,679:	23,440:	21,020:	20,559:	23,388
Total	358,177	487,717:	490,841:	717,435:	833,562:	895,368

a/ Includes milled rice, brown, broken, screenings and rough rice converted to milled at 65 percent. b/ Preliminary. c/ Less than 500 pounds. d/ 8,883,000 pounds to Austria. e/ If any, included in other countries.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

Cuba in 1947-48 continued to be the most important market for United States rice. That country took 59 percent of shipments abroad; China, 23 percent; Korea, 6 percent, Canada, 6 percent; and European countries, 2.5 percent. In accordance with International Emergency Food Committee

allocations, rice exports to Europe increased during 1947-48. Total consignments to that Continent equalled 22 million pounds, with the largest amounts destined to Greece, Austria, and France.

RICE: United States exports, by month,
1943-44 to 1947-48 a/

Month	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
August.....	27,035	31,419	10,914	6,368	21,771
September.....	63,804	26,224	23,554	14,138	61,675
October.....	45,651	49,475	45,001	9,152	119,266
November.....	43,779	60,583	85,048	114,925	140,759
December.....	55,326	64,549	85,799	160,889	91,442
January.....	35,701	50,935	94,315	78,201	31,666
February.....	47,667	49,857	81,659	170,963	104,856
March.....	42,311	31,758	92,152	58,274	63,656
April.....	36,254	17,139	69,927	84,858	93,218
May.....	19,513	49,991	33,929	60,365	140,236
June.....	27,432	33,724	64,600	52,405	19,160
July.....	43,244	25,187	30,537	23,024	7,663
Total.....	487,717	490,841	717,435	833,562	895,368

a/ Includes milled rice, brown, broken, screenings, and rough rice converted to milled at 65 percent.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

RECORD RICE CROP
FORECAST IN CUBA

Cuba's rice producers are expecting the 1948 crop to be the largest on record, according to information received from the American Embassy at Habana. Weather conditions have been favorable so far for the crop which will be harvested in October. The growers believe that expected large imports during 1948 may adversely affect rice prices, and therefore have appealed to the Government to impose an import quota on rice. The Government reportedly is giving serious consideration to this demand. Supplies during August continued plentiful and purchases from abroad continued small, though somewhat larger than in July.

LACK OF BURMA RICE NOTED
IN IMPORTING COUNTRIES

The countries of Asia which depend on Burma's rice surplus to meet local requirements are beginning to note the effect of the curtailment of Burma's rice exports. Such a situation is particularly evident so far in India, Ceylon, and the Philippines, which are all dependent on rice imports

from Burma to maintain supplies before the main December harvest.

As the result of political disturbances in Burma, August shipments abroad of rice allocations to foreign countries dropped sharply. Exports up to that time had been proceeding according to schedule, with about 2,100 million pounds shipped from January to June. Although further exports are expected to be delivered, the amount probably will be less than that estimated to be available for export at the beginning of the year.

PHILIPPINE RICE ACREAGE DAMAGED BY STORMS

Plantings of the main Philippine rice crop were damaged by floods and typhoons in early September, according to information received from Douglas M. Crawford, Agricultural Attache at Manila. The loss is estimated at least at 1,130,000 bushels of rough rice, which is equal to 1 percent of the preceding year's harvest. Some damaged areas could be re-planted up to the third week in September, provided sufficient seed-bed rice were available, and crop prospects in many areas have been improved by plentiful rainfall. The production will be harvested in December.

Decreased stocks, normally apparent in pre-harvest months, storm losses, impaired distribution of the 1947-48 crop, and rising prices have caused a rice shortage in the Philippines. All of the imports allocated from Burma cannot be lifted because of political difficulties in that country, and this causes a further shortage. In recent weeks, however, because of the institution of a better distribution system for all the Philippines, plus a rationing system for Manila, more rice at reasonable prices has been reaching consumers.

(Continued on Page 242)

TROPICAL PRODUCTS

1948-49 PRICES SET FOR NIGERIAN CACAO BEANS

Minimum prices to be paid to growers for cacao beans in Nigeria during the 1948-49 season beginning September 22, 1948, have been announced by the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board. The new prices are almost twice as high as those paid during the previous season. The minimum price for Grade I cacao beans from the 1948-49 main crop is £ 120 per long ton (U.S.\$483.60 on basis of \$4.03 to the Nigerian pound) compared with £ 62/10 (U.S. \$251.87) for the same grade of cacao beans the previous season.

The Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board in its statement on the new cacao bean prices, published in the Nigeria Gazette of August 19, 1948, explains its action as follows:

"By the end of the 1947-48 season the funds of the Board will have reached such substantial proportions that without further large additions these funds will be sufficient to provide an adequate measure of price

stabilization and also to finance various agricultural and other schemes for the benefit of the cocoa farmer, the details of which will be published shortly. In fixing prices for the coming season, therefore, the Board formed the view that the price the producer should receive should be related closely to world market prices so far as they can be foreseen. At the same time, the Board was bound to consider that the fixation of prices at levels higher than those adopted would not only be unjustified on a prudent view of the market, but would have an inflationary effect which would do much to offset the benefit to the producer by causing all-round increases in the prices of consumer goods.

"The actual prices finally fixed by the Board are those advocated by the representatives of the cocoa farmers on the Board's Advisory Committee; they are the prices which, in the view of the Board, are consistent with ordinary prudence and the desire of the Board that the farmers should now benefit directly from the present and prospective prices obtainable overseas."

NIGERIA: Official minimum prices to growers for
cacao beans, naked ex-scale, ports of shipment,
1948-49 season, with comparisons ^{1/}

Grade	Standard weight (Main crop) per Long Ton			Light weight (Mid-crop) per Long Ton	
	1948-49	1947-48		1948-49	1947-48
	<u>U.S. Dollars</u>	<u>U.S. Dollars</u>		<u>U.S. Dollars</u>	<u>U.S. Dollars</u>
I	483.60	251.87		463.45	237.77
II	463.45	241.80		443.30	229.71
III	423.15	229.71		403.00	217.62
IV	362.70	191.42		342.55	181.35

^{1/} Converted from Nigerian pound on basis of \$4.03 = L 1.

SMALLER VANILLA BEAN CROP FORECAST IN MEXICO

Mexico's 1948-49 vanilla bean crop is forecast at 331,000 pounds, compared with a revised unofficial estimate of 551,000 pounds for 1947-48, according to report from the American Embassy in Mexico City. Many growers did not pollinate all their flowers last spring, preferring to allow the vines to rest for a year. This action on the part of the growers is attributed to the low prices paid by curers for the 1947-48 crop.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC TO HAVE LARGER WINTER CACAO CROP

The winter (October through February) cacao bean crop in the Dominican Republic is forecast at 23,148,000 pounds, which would be much larger than

the previous season's winter harvest of about 13,500,000 pounds. The more favorable outlook this season is due to abundant and timely rains in all the cacao districts since May, according to report from the American Embassy in Ciudad Trujillo.

FATS AND OILS

U. S. VEGETABLE-OIL AND OILSEED ARRIVALS DECLINE

United States imports of specified oils and oilseeds (in terms of oil) amounted to approximately 699 million pounds during the first 9 months of 1948, compared with 866 million in the corresponding period of 1947. The major decreases were in copra and linseed oil. Small increases, however, in several other oils and oilseeds offset these heavy losses to some extent. Babassu kernels, castor-beans, and sesame seed arrived in larger quantities, and also coconut, oiticica, and olive oils.

UNITED STATES: Imports a/ of specified oils and oilseeds,
January-July 1948 with comparisons.

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	January-July 1947 : 1948 <u>b/</u>	
Babassu kernels.	1000 lbs.	<u>c/</u>	39,463	22,233	21,881	33,161
Babassu oil	" "	<u>d/</u> 346	2,314	1,747	1,521	1,224
Castor-beans	" "	132,924	226,295	276,807	147,968	168,298
Castor oil	" "	226	6,450	6,595	6,584	1,362
Flaxseed	" bu.	18,470	3,394	282	263	928
Linseed oil	" lbs.	713	94,405	117,326	117,180	3,596
Copra	Short tons	230,000	394,696	677,660	391,487	291,125
Coconut oil	1000 lbs.	342,717	2,353	23,559	16,657	48,679
Oiticica oil	" "	<u>d/</u> 7,673	22,593	8,471	7,111	10,726
Olive oil:						
Edible	" "	62,811	12,660	11,250	5,522	21,042
Inedible	" "	35,448	103	248	213	7,371
Palm oil	" "	321,482	37,850	63,212	32,229	31,102
Sesame seed	" "	58,425	4,891	9,479	8,171	20,339
Tea seed oil	" "	13,159	88	6,377	5,641	3,177
Tucum kernels	" "	<u>e/</u> 9,810	12,709	16,887	16,402	12,010
Tung oil	" "	123,190	36,207	121,564	84,011	74,829

a/ Imports for consumption. b/ Preliminary. c/ Not separately classified in Foreign Commerce and Navigation. d/ Average of less than 5 years.
e/ 1939 only.

Compiled from official sources.

CEYLON-U. K. COPRA AGREEMENT REVISED

The British Ministry of Food has announced a revision of the Ceylon-United Kingdom Copra Purchase Agreement. The price for a minimum quantity of 40,000 tons of coconut oil in 1949 is to be based on a price of £55 (U. S. \$220) per long ton of copra f.o.b. Ceylon ports. The price for

coconut oil and copra to be moved in 1950 will be agreed upon toward the end of 1949 in conjunction with negotiations for a long-term (possibly 5 years) contract to include the year 1950.

The previously agreed quota of copra and oil to be shipped from Ceylon to the United Kingdom in 1948 has been met, and it was agreed that any quantity in excess of that quota, if taken by the United Kingdom during the last 6 months of 1948, would be at the price of £50 per ton of copra.

PARAGUAY'S EDIBLE- OIL SUPPLY SHORT

Paraguay has a pronounced edible-oil shortage this year because of poor peanut and cotton crops, according to a report from the American Embassy at Asuncion. The peanut crop amounted to only 1,100 short tons, yielding 220 tons of oil, and the cottonseed output came to 15,400 tons, from which 1,400 tons of oil were obtained. Paraguay thus is able to meet only 50 percent of its annual domestic demand of 3,300 tons of edible oil. There was no commercial production of sunflower seed this year.

Oil mills were instructed to extend domestic production as far as possible. To distribute the available oil the Ministry of Economy decreed in May that mills must sell only half their production in Asuncion, reserving the other half for merchants in the interior of the country.

Minimum prices fixed by the Paraguayan Government were as follows: peanuts in the shell, 270 guaranies per metric ton (U. S. \$79.27 per short ton) delivered to the mill; cottonseed, 60 guaranies (\$17.62) delivered to the mill. Peanut buyers actually paid as high as 290 guaranies (\$85.14). The wholesale price on both oils is set at 0.735 guaranies a liter (12.00 cents per pound) and the retail price at 0.790 guaranies (12.90 cents). Imported oil (Argentine) of comparable quality sells at retail for 3.00 guaranies per liter (49.00 cents) per pound and finds a ready market among higher income families.

The production of coco and palm oils in 1948 is estimated to be between 3,300 and 3,900 tons. Farmers found it profitable to harvest a relatively heavy crop of coco palms since the drought and the grasshoppers damaged and in some cases destroyed their normal cash crops, such as cotton and peanuts. A shortage of soap created an increased demand for these oils, giving further impetus to active harvesting.

According to the Bank of Paraguay, about 564 tons of coco oil, at a price of approximately \$490 per ton, were exported during the first 5 months of this year. Palm-oil exports amounted to 82 tons, priced at \$266 a ton. The major quantity of the oil is exported in the first 6 months of the year. Exports in 1947 totaled about 1,760 tons of coco oil and 440 tons of palm oil, shipped largely to Argentina and Uruguay or to those countries in transit to Europe. Prices for coco oil averaged \$490 a ton and palm oil \$320.

Coco and palm oils are used domestically for soap making. They constitute the principal oils used in this industry, although animal fats and the residue oil left from cottonseed pressing are employed in the manufacture of cheaper grades of soap.

The price of coco and palm oils was fixed this year at 0.80 guaranies per kilogram (11.74 cents per pound) delivered to the soap factory. Plans of the Government envisaged the delivery of approximately 364,000 pounds of oil per month to the soap industry. Despite the administrative reorganization to improve distribution and the apparently good coco-palm crop, soap is still in short supply. When it is available in Asuncion, above-ceiling prices often must be paid. Soap manufacturers report that they are unable to obtain sufficient oil to meet the soap demand, possibly due to dissatisfaction with fixed oil prices on the part of oil producers.

Little accurate information is available on the tung nut and castor-bean crops. Tung-oil production in 1948 is officially placed at about 500 tons. Marketing of tung oil has proved difficult this year, due to the comparatively high price at which it was offered, \$0.65 per kilogram (29.48 cents per pound) f.o.b. Buenos Aires. Tung-oil exports in 1947 were 78 tons compared with 255 in 1946. It is obvious that foreign demand for Paraguayan tung oil has been rapidly declining. There is virtually no domestic demand.

No estimates of castor-oil production are available at present. Estimated exports for 1947 totaled 325 tons, down from 470 tons in 1946.

The Paraguayan Government recently investigated the desirability of promoting olive culture. Although olive trees grow in Paraguay, no commercial interest exists at present nor are the possibilities great for the near future. A lack of training and experience on the part of farmers would hamper development of olive cultivation. With cheaper, more easily produced vegetable oils available domestically or in nearby Argentina, it would be difficult to promote widespread interest. Domestic demand for olive oil is small, yet imported Italian olive oil was selling for 14.00 guaranies a kilogram (\$2.06 per pound) and up in July.

INDIAN PEANUT, RAPESEED CROPS DOWN; FLAXSEED UP

Peanut and rapeseed production in the Indian Union, including Hyderabad, for the 1947-48 season was less than the output of a year ago, according to the final estimates submitted by the American Embassy at New Delhi. Flaxseed, however, shows an increase.

Rape and mustard seed is placed at 875,840 short tons from 4,389,000 acres compared with 887,040 from 4,321,000 acres in 1946-47. In addition, 1,222,000 acres of rape and mustard seed (second estimate) were sown in Pakistan (1,269,000 in 1946-47). Production estimates have not been received.

Peanut output in the Union is estimated at 3,868,480 tons against 4,018,560 for 1946-47. This is considerably less than the 4,000,000 tons expected earlier in the season.

Approximately 14,560,000 bushels of flaxseed were harvested, representing an increase of 11 percent over the 1946-47 crop. Comparatively small quantities of peanuts and flaxseed are produced in Pakistan, but crop estimates have not been reported.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERCOTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS
ON FOREIGN MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets, converted at current rates of exchange:

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, and the U.S. gulf-port average

Market location kind, and quality	Date 1948	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound
<u>Alexandria</u>		: Kantar	:	:	:
Ashmouni, Good.....	9-16	: 99.05 lbs.	: Tallari	: 53.00	: 44.22
Ashmouni, F.G.F.....	"	: "	: "	: 51.00	: 42.55
Karnak, Good.....	"	: "	: "	: (not	: quoted)
Karnak, F.G.F.....	"	: "	: "	: (not	: quoted)
<u>Bombay</u>		: Candy	:	:	:
Jarila, Fine.....	"	: 784 lbs.	: Rupee	: 569.00	: 21.89
Broach, Fine.....	"	: "	: "	: 650.00	: 25.01
Kampala, East African...	"	: "	: "	: (not	: available)
<u>Karachi</u>		: Maund	:	:	:
4F Punjab, S.G., Fine....	9-15	: 82.28 lbs.	: "	: 83.00	: 30.43
289F Sind, S.G., Fine....	"	: "	: "	: 88.00	: 32.27
289F Punjab, S.G., Fine...	"	: "	: "	: 106.00	: 38.86
<u>Buenos Aires</u>		: Metric ton	:	:	:
Type B.....	9-16	: 2204.6 lbs.	: Peso	: a/ 3180.00	: 42.95
<u>Lima</u>		: Sp. quintal	:	:	:
Tanguis, Type 5.....	9-14	: 101.4 lbs.	: Sol	: a/ 206.00	: 31.32
Pima, Type 1.....	"	: "	: "	: 290.00	: 44.10
<u>Recife</u>		: Arroba	:	:	:
Mata, Type 4.....	9-16	: 33.07 lbs.	: Cruzeiro	: (not	: quoted)
Sertao, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: 170.00	: 27.97
<u>Sao Paulo</u>		:	:	:	:
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: 189.00	: 31.09
<u>Torreon</u>		: Sp. quintal	:	:	:
Middling, 15/16".....	9-9	: 101.4 lbs.	: Peso	: 160.00	: b/
<u>Houston-Galveston-New</u>		:	:	:	:
Orleans av. Mid. 15/16"...	9-16	: Pound	: Cent	: XXXX	: 31.25

Quotations of foreign markets reported by cable. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

a/ Nominal.

b/ Official exchange rate temporarily not available.

PAKISTAN COTTON STOCKS
AT LOW LEVEL

Stocks of cotton in Pakistan on July 31, 1948 are estimated at only 75,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), compared with 379,000 bales a year ago, according to a current report received from Henry W. Spielman, American Consul at Bombay. The carry-over this year is little above a working-stock level.

Pakistan: Cotton Supply and Distribution
August 1, 1947 - July 31, 1948
(In bales of 500 pounds gross)

<u>Supply</u>		<u>Distribution</u>	
Stocks 8-1-47		Mill consumption	62,500
Mills	32,900	Other consumption	83,300
Ports	298,300	Exports to India	233,400
Interior	47,500	Exports, others	737,500
Total stocks	378,700	Disappearance	1,116,700
Production	812,500	Stocks 7-31-48	
Imports	700	Mills	29,200
Total supply	1,191,900	Ports	33,300
		Interior	12,700
		Total stocks	75,200
		Total distribution	1,191,900

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

ARGENTINA SEEKS TO
STIMULATE DAIRY OUTPUT

A recent Argentine decree increasing prices of specific dairy products and an announcement in a speech on August 14, by the Minister of Agriculture, at the Annual Palermo Livestock Show, of the expected authorizations for modernizing and developing the dairy industry in Argentina, are interpreted as a definite effort to stimulate the dairy industry on the part of the Argentine Government.

Because of the necessity for heavy initial investments and the relatively high cost of maintaining dairy farms, local dairy men in Argentina have hesitated in expanding and modernizing their operations. The Argentine Government's actions are apparently designed to overcome some of the obstacles to expansion and modernization.

Recent dry weather, with heavy frosts, have set spring milk production back at least 3 weeks in most of the main dairy production zones. As was the case last year, unfavorable conditions have reduced the milk flow to about 50 percent of normal in the Provinces of Santa Fe and Southern Cordoba, and approximately 30 percent in the Province of Buenos Aires. There has been supplementary dry feeding to herds

in some areas in an effort to maintain an adequate milk flow. Trade activity in the casein and butter segments of the industry has been quiet during the past 3 months, normally the slack season of production.

BRED SOW NUMBERS IN DENMARK CONTINUE TO RISE

The number of bred sows in Denmark on August 28, 1948 was 24 percent above the corresponding date a year earlier, reflecting the anticipation of increased grain supplies, both foreign and domestic. This continues the upward trend indicated in the pig censuses of June 12 and July 17, 1948. The increased farrowings anticipated in the latter part of the year can be expected to increase marketings in mid-1949.

Danish hog numbers, by classes, on August 28, 1948 were as follows, with comparable figures for September 6, 1947 in parentheses:

Bred sows, 133,000 (107,000); Total sows, 212,000 (198,000);
Suckling pigs, 449,000 (463,000); Slaughter hogs, 1,018,000 (1,268,000);
Total, including boars, 1,688,000 (1,938,000).

CANADIAN CATTLE EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Canadian exports of slaughter and feeder cattle to the United States for the week ending September 4 totaled 17,612 head. The total so far this year, since the removal of the export embargo on August 16, is reported at 44,529 head.

Exports of dairy cattle and pure-breds for the week were 5,660 head, making a total of 80,330 head since January 1. Calf exports for the week ending September 4 were 2,795 head, with a total of 9,485 since August 16. Sheep and lamb shipments during the week were 1,238 head, and totaled 5,661 head since the removal of the restrictions on August 3.

WORLD RICE TRADE (Continued from Page 231)

Imports into Oceania were about one-half of the 100 million pounds received before the war. These now are governed to a great extent by the amount of rice available in Australia for export, where since August 1942 all of the domestic crop with the exception of a certain amount issued to invalids and Asiatics domiciled in Australia has been exported abroad to meet the demands of Oceania and some other deficit areas.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural trade approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of C. M. Purves, Acting Chairman; Russell S. Kifer, L. Thelma Willahan, Eleanor P. Lang, Constance H. Farnworth, and Mary E. Long.

WORLD BREADGRAINS --(Continued from Page 226)

from last year's small acreage is allowed for in Argentina, while small increases are estimated for Chile, Uruguay, and Brazil. Approximately average yields in Argentina would give a crop of about 180 million bushels. Recent reports indicate that dryness in some northern areas of the main belt has been relieved by timely rains. Rye acreage in Argentina, the only producer of any size in the area, is indicated to be slightly larger than in 1947.

Wheat acreage in Australia is reported to be about a million acres below last year's area of 14 million acres. Average yields on an acreage that size would give a crop of about 170 million bushels, compared with last year's record crop of 228 million bushels.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, Chairman, C. M. Purves, Robert L. Gastineau, Judith E. Downey, Lois B. Bacon, and Dwight R. Bishop.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS
(Continued from Page 234)

CANADA'S GRAIN ESTIMATES
INCREASED

Further improvement in Canada's grain crop is reflected in the second production estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics released in mid-September. The wheat crop, now estimated at 391, million bushels, shows an increase of 5 percent over the preliminary forecast, but is about 50 million bushels below the high average for the 1939-43 period. Yields were slightly above the long-time average of 16 bushels per acre, on the basis of the latest estimate, despite early-season fears of drought damage to the crop.

Production of both oats and barley shows a 7 percent increase over the earlier estimate. The oats crop is now estimated at 362 million bushels compared with 279 million bushels last year and the 1939-43 average of 441 million bushels. Barley production is reported at 157 million bushels, about the same as the 1939-43 average, but somewhat larger than last year's poor harvest. Rye production is placed at 26.6 million bushels, or double the 1947 crop and much above average.

L A T E N E W S

(Continued from Page 220)

year, but may be reduced by a maximum of 7.5 percent for the following year and 7.5 percent each succeeding year, with price for the immediately preceding year as base price. No changes were indicated in exports of fish or in the terms of the existing egg agreement. Beef and veal were not included as Denmark is unable to supply more than 17,600,000 pounds, the remainder to be shipped under the present agreement.